

TWO MISSING MISS ARNOLDS?

TRACE OF ONE SOUGHT IN NO-
VENUE AT MARRIAGE BUREAU.

Same Detectives There on the Same Quest
After Miss Dorothy Arnold Disap-
peared, Looking for a Marriage Record
Not Our Detectives, the Family Say.

The curious coincidence came to light yesterday that a search of the marriage license records at the City Hall was made last November about Thanksgiving by two detectives who said they wanted to find out if Miss Arnold had applied for a marriage license there any time in 1910, and that in December when Miss Dorothy Arnold was missing the same men came back on the same errand, and as it is remembered in the bureau, said then that their Miss Arnold was missing.

As to this the lawyers for the Arnold family said that if any such search was made it was not at their instance. Members of the family said that no such search had been made as to Miss Dorothy Arnold and that there had never been the slightest suspicion that she had been married.

There is no doubt, however, about the City Hall inquiry for some Miss Arnold. The detectives called three days before Thanksgiving Day and asked if there was anything on record showing that a "Miss Arnold" had got a marriage license. The officials of the bureau let the detectives have full access to all the application forms filed in the department, and according to Edward Hart, the clerk in charge of the bureau, they searched through the books as far back as the beginning of 1910.

Mr. Hart does not remember if the detectives mentioned the first name of Miss Arnold, but he did remember that when he asked the detectives at what time the license might have been taken out they replied "Any time this year."

Mr. Hart said that the detectives called on him again the latter part of December and told him that Miss Arnold was missing, and for a second time went over the marriage license books, but without finding any trace of a license being issued to any woman of the name of Arnold.

Lorenzo D. Armstrong, one of the family lawyers, said yesterday that Miss Arnold got no letters from George S. Griscom, Jr., through the general delivery. She did get letters from him, however, and one came shortly after she had disappeared.

In regard to questions concerning a number of photographs of Miss Arnold taken by William P. S. Earle of 546 Fifth avenue, a brother of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Mr. Armstrong said that one of them had been sent to Griscom. He did not know, however, that Marjorie Arnold had requested Mr. Earle not to give out for publication any pictures further than those which the family had agreed upon. Among the various photographs there is one of Miss Arnold and Griscom together, and it was that one in particular which the family preferred not to have published. Neither Mr. Armstrong nor Lawyer Keith was acquainted with these facts yesterday, they said. The picture was referred to as a "group picture."

It is absolutely impossible, humanly speaking, that Dorothy had "gone abroad," said Mr. Armstrong. "That's my opinion at least. What on earth could she be doing abroad? She left with only \$25 and we don't know of a soul in the world from whom she could have got money. My theory is that she is dead."

Letters and telegrams of every conceivable sort continued to pour into the office of Garvan & Armstrong and Headquarters yesterday. Several were from Philadelphia, telling where Dorothy is supposed to be. They were sent back to the chief of police of that city. Four or five days ago Mr. Arnold received a communication from a Philadelphia lawyer named Smythe, who said his son was friend of Miss Arnold and could furnish the address at which she was stopping. He gave an address, but investigation proved that the Smythes were wrong.

Several detectives spent part of yesterday investigating a possible clue at Dongan Hills, Staten Island. Some one sent a letter to the Arnolds saying that Dorothy was working at Dongan Hills as a servant. The family not wishing to pass anything by sent the detectives over there, but they failed to find Miss Arnold.

The police learned nothing new yesterday. They turned most of their correspondence over to the lawyers. George S. Griscom, Jr., is expected in New York next Tuesday.

MISTAKEN FOR MISS ARNOLD.
Two Connecticut Women Subjected to Careful Scrutiny.

HARTFORD, Feb. 1.—Two women have been detained in Connecticut owing to their resemblance to the missing Miss Dorothy Arnold of New York.

Miss Caroline L. Stone of 119 High street had an exciting experience at the railroad station in Bridgeport. Her attire tallied with that of Miss Arnold of a noticeable degree. An observing policeman, cherishing hopes of reward, stopped Miss Stone on her way to New York as the train was about to leave. At once an excited throng gathered and Miss Stone underwent a thorough scrutiny.

Some one sent to the Police Superintendent's office for a description of Miss Arnold, and in the meantime the New York train was held. When the newspaper containing Miss Arnold's description was brought Miss Stone was gone and from head to toe, even her eyebrows being subjected to scrutiny. When asked to identify herself she showed a signet ring which contained her initials, and a locket came forward and identified her.

Another case was that of Miss Esther Arnold of Unionville, who poses as a model for J. Beldiers Doyce, an artist. She was detained in Burlington on suspicion that she was the missing woman, as she bears a striking resemblance to Miss Dorothy Arnold. When she had proved her identity she was allowed to go and her baggage was made to her.

TO SET CANAL WATER GATES.

Steel Workers Arrive on the Isthmus to Complete the Locks.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN, COLON, Feb. 1. Expert iron and steel workers, 210 in number, arrived at Cristobal to-day on the steamship Colon to set the great gates of the locks. There will be two sets of gates at the Gatun locks, three gates to each set. Two gates can be set immediately.

Nothing of recent date has shown so forcibly the progress on the canal. As the steel workers will be idle on full pay if the other gates cannot be set when they have finished with the first two, canal construction from now on will be a race between the concrete men and the steel workers.

The concrete workers have a good lead and should finish strong. Every month the work they have accomplished has been far in excess of what commission experts computed probable, and there is no indication of any slowing up.

The arrival of the 210 new workmen does not mean that the labor force on the canal is increasing. On the contrary, as the work nears completion the force decreases steadily.

BRITISH INVASION OF PANAMA.

Contract for Railroad Parallel to the Pacific Sure to Be Ratified.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN, COLON, Feb. 1.—Ratification of a contract between the Panama Government and the Balboa and Pacific Estates, Ltd., of London is expected at an early date in the Panama Assembly. It will provide for a railroad from end to end of the Republic.

This is the project long considered under the title of the "Darren Line." It is to open up the virgin country on the Pacific slope and will parallel that coast. One day it will be an important link in the inevitable railroad linking North and South America.

The United States is watching with anxious eye this English invasion. Ratification of the contract will give Great Britain a foothold on the Isthmus at the very brink of the canal and the right to assert a "sphere of influence." Once having attained this no one expects England to loosen its grip.

It was expected American opposition would prevent completion of the negotiations between the English financiers and Panama, but now it seems plain the contract will be closed within a few weeks.

Great concessions have been granted the Englishmen. For every kilometer of road construction the company is to receive 100 hectares of land, equivalent to about 1,000 acres, for each two-thirds of a mile. A right of way of 50 meters is granted, together with all land necessary for docks, terminals, storehouses or stations. All material used in construction is to be admitted free of duty.

The Government is also allowed to purchase the road at an appraised value on the end of seventy-five years. Taxes will be 1 per cent. of the gross receipts for fifteen years, 5 per cent. for fifteen, 1 per cent. for fifteen and 1 per cent. for thirty years. Panamanian labor is to be employed where possible and differences are not to be taken up through diplomatic channels, but through arbitration.

The line will begin at David and will be extended eastward toward the Colombian border. At present there is practically no agriculture in this region, but there are splendid lands.

TO TEST MRS. EDDY'S WILL.

Science Church Trustees Bring Friendly Suit Against Executors.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—What appears to be a move to test the legality of the Massachusetts law prohibiting churches from receiving as gifts or bequests property that will produce an annual income in excess of \$2,000 was made to-day when the Christian Science board of directors when they filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court last late this afternoon asking that the executor of Mary Baker Eddy's will and trustees of certain of her property be instructed to convey to the directors all of Mrs. Eddy's real estate in Massachusetts.

As the two trustees named as defendants are also among the petitioners, it is evident that the suit is a friendly one and it may result in the Massachusetts courts rather than those of New Hampshire deciding whether the Christian Science Church or her two sons shall get the bulk of the \$2,000,000 left by the departed leader.

The bill of complaint names as petitioners Stephen A. Chase of Fall River, Archibald MacLellan, Allan V. Stewart, John V. Dwyer and Adam H. Dickey, all of Brookline. They are the directors of the church and are incorporated in Massachusetts as such.

The bill is directed against Dickey and McEllan and Joseph E. Fernald of Concord as trustees under two certain written indentures of trust and Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H., executor of Mrs. Eddy's estate.

The directors say they are in charge of all the spiritual and temporal affairs and of the property of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston; that their duties are similar to those of deacons or wardens of churches or societies and they as such, with their successors, constitute a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts.

SAYS HER BOYS IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Schwarz Asks Court to Make Her Husband Bring Him Back.

Mrs. Maria Schwarz asked Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday for an order compelling her husband, Adolph Schwarz, a lawyer, to deliver to her their eleven-year-old son Louis, who she alleged was kidnapped by the father and taken to France and put in a school at Versailles. She submitted letters that she said were from the boy begging her to come and get him. She said the letters were smuggled out of the school by other boys and sent to her.

"Why couldn't the boy be sent to a school nearer home?" said the Court. "I don't think French schools are good for our boys anyway."

The question was not answered directly and the Court referred the case to Justice Newburger, who advised the Schwarzes some time ago to patch up their differences. Mrs. Schwarz said that she had returned to her husband, but that his friends made so much fun of her that she left him and sued again for separation.

The case was not decided.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

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DEWEY'S SUPERIOR PORT WINE.

The most strengthening wine we make. H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 158 Fulton St., N. Y.

HOLDUP MAN ON HIS TRAVELS.

GOT THE SMALL CHANGE AT TWO ELEVATED STATIONS.

Wore a Bandanna Over His Face, Laid Down a Cartridge and Persuaded the Ticket Agents With a Gun—Got Away in Both Cases and Left No Clue.

William A. Van Kleeck of 416 East 158th street, station agent at the uptown 140th street station of the Eighth avenue elevated railroad, reported to the police last night that about five or ten minutes before midnight he had been held up in his cage at the station and robbed of \$2.75—all the change on the counter.

According to Van Kleeck's story a man came up to the window wearing a gray cap and a gray overcoat and with a red bandanna over his face. The man laid a cartridge down on the small money slab at the ticket window and said: "Hand over all the money you've got here or you'll get six just like that in you!"

Then he shoved a revolver muzzle into the opening in the window.

Van Kleeck had locked up most of the receipts of the night in the safe. He dropped the \$2.75, all the money showing into a bag which the man presented for the purpose, and the man, telling the agent not to make a noise, because a pal was on watch, backed to the edge of the stairs and then raced down.

When the next passenger came into the station the agent sent him back down stairs for a policeman. Policeman Houseman was the man. He found from persons on the street that a man answering the description had run away from the station through 140th street, but that was as near as he could come at that late hour to finding the robber.

Just an hour and a half later, at 125 this morning, a man wearing a gray cap and a gray overcoat and wearing a red bandanna over his face walked up to the window of the down town elevated railroad station at Third avenue and Forty-seventh street and laying a cartridge on the window slab said to the station agent, William I. Kraneich of 254 East 26th street: "Hand over all the money you've got or you'll get six just like that in you!" Then he shoved a revolver muzzle into the opening of the window.

Kraneich also had locked up most of his receipts, \$150 or so, in the safe. He dropped \$12.55, all the money showing into the bag the man presented for the purpose, and the man, telling the agent that a pal was on the lookout and not to make outcry, backed to the edge of the stairs and then raced down.

A train came into the station a minute afterward and Kraneich shouted to the guards to whistle for a policeman. But they didn't understand him. The agent then used the telephone and Detectives McAvoy and Stuyvesant were sent around from the East Fifty-first street station.

They found the policeman on post and he said that he had seen a man answering the description given walk past him and go west on Forty-seventh street.

About the only description given of the man, aside from the cap and handkerchief and overcoat, is that he is a little under average height and of stocky build.

MRS. SCHULZ, TRUSTEE, NOW.

Education Commissioner's Daughter This Way and Is Married.

Louis F. Kuntz, a school trustee and a real estate broker at 2796 Third avenue, and Mary F. Weiner, daughter of Alphonse Weiner, a member of the Board of Education, who is in the jewelry business at 282 Third avenue, The Bronx, went to Philadelphia yesterday and were married at the City Hall fifteen minutes after they had got a license. Neither Mr. Weiner nor Mr. Kuntz's mother, Mrs. L. K. Kuntz, with whom he lived at 1923 street and the Grand Concourse, had received word of the marriage up to late last night.

Mr. Weiner said that Mr. Kuntz has been an intimate friend of the family for some time and that he welcomed him as a son-in-law, but couldn't understand why the couple did not tell of their plans before they went. Kuntz is a member of one of the Bronx local school boards and his father-in-law has a high opinion of him. He is 33 years old and is a widower.

In obtaining a license Miss Weiner gave her address as 120 High street, Albany, and Mr. Weiner couldn't understand why she did that. When she left home yesterday she said she was going shopping.

Mrs. Kuntz is the widow of a brewer who died some years ago. She said last night that she had never seen Miss Weiner, but had heard her son speak of her. She couldn't understand why her son didn't tell her he intended to wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuntz returned at 10 o'clock last night and went to the bride's former home at 276 East 206th street, where they got a warm welcome. She had thought to surprise Mr. and Mrs. Weiner with the announcement of their marriage, but the news arrived ahead of them. Mrs. Kuntz said she gave the Albany address because she had once lived there with friends, and explained that they preferred not to have a wedding here because Mr. Kuntz's friends all knew that his first wife had died about four years ago. They went to Philadelphia because he had friends there, she said.

FIRE NEAR PHONE EXCHANGE.

John Street Central Girls Have a Nervous Hour or So.

The five story brick building at 40 and 42 Gold street between John and Fulton streets, was gutted by fire a little before midnight last night. The John street telephone exchange and the Beekman and Hanover centrals, too, are three doors away and the telephone girls had rather a nervous time of it, although there was no particular danger for them.

O. F. Hawley, manufacturer of paper boxes, had the first and second floors, the Vulcan Asbestos Manufacturing Company had the third, Edgar L. Scitellie, maker of paper patterns, the fourth, and M. Brand & Co., electroplating, the fifth. Gold street is narrow at that point and there was little room for the firemen to work.

NO VOTES FOR WELLESLEY.

Girls by Ballot Declare Against Suffrage Faculty Favors Equality.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 1.—The students of Wellesley College are strongly opposed to suffrage for women, but the faculty almost unanimously favors it. This has been revealed by balloting which has been going on for four days on the "votes for women" question. Out of a total vote of 850 from an enrollment of 1,870 students only 298 of the college girls favor equal suffrage. Of forty-eight members of the faculty who voted on the question only nine went on record as opposing equal suffrage.

BEN CONGER ACCUSED.

Troy Attorney Charges Him With Selling Stock on Misrepresentation.

TROY, Feb. 1.—Former State Senator Ben Conger, who figured as complainant in bribery charges against ex-Senator Jotham P. Aldis when both were in the Senate, has been made defendant in an action brought by Sayre McLeod, a well known attorney of this city, to recover moneys invested through alleged misrepresentation. In his complaint Mr. McLeod says he was induced to invest \$10,000 in the Monarch Road Roller Company on the representation of Conger that the company was earning 10 per cent. on its capital stock, that it was selling machines readily at \$3,000 each and owned personal property valued at \$50,000 which was unencumbered.

Subsequently, the plaintiff alleges, he learned that the company prior to his investment was operated at a loss and the property was covered by a mortgage. He now seeks to recover about \$27,000. By agreement the case has been referred to former Justice Randall J. Le Boeuf, and the first hearing will be held on March 7 at his office in Albany.

433 PLAGUE DEATHS.

Fearful Mortality of Russians and Chinese in City of Harbin.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN, TIENTSIN, Feb. 1.—It is said that 4,422 Chinese and 954 Russians have died at Harbin of the plague.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

Three Alarms Sent in for Fire Near Thirtieth Street Ferry.

Three alarms were sent in for a fire discovered at midnight in the plant of the Joseph M. Huber color works, Third avenue and Fortieth street, Brooklyn.

Before the arrival of fire apparatus the blaze had made considerable headway owing to the inflammable material in the building and the fact that the two story structure, which extended almost to Fortieth street, was entirely of frame construction.

At 1 o'clock this morning the fire almost had burned itself out. It was estimated that the loss would exceed \$100,000.

COMPTROLLER WANTS TO MOVE.

Says Stewart Building Wall Has Cracked Since Excavation Next Door.

Comptroller Prendergast said yesterday that at an early meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission he would recommend that the offices of the Finance Department should be removed from the Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers street. He said he did not like the cracks in the wall at the eastern end of the building. He listened to say, however, that these cracks were not due to yesterday's explosion but to the excavations which are being made for a new building adjoining.

INSPECTORS FIGHT UNIFORMS.

Can't Get an Injunction, Though, Against the Water Commissioner.

Supreme Court Justice Amund declined yesterday to continue an injunction in a suit brought in behalf of inspectors of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity to restrain Commissioner Thompson from compelling them to wear uniforms and caps. The Court said that Commissioner Thompson has sole executive power over his department and is not transgressing his authority in directing his men to wear uniforms.

The inspectors insist that it is a violation of their rights under the civil service laws to compel them to uniform. The Court directed Commissioner Thompson not to enforce the order until the men have had a chance to appeal.

CIVIL WAR, NOT REBELLION.

Gen. Keifer and Bartlett of Georgia Fight Over Choice of Terms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The civil war was re-fought, oratorically with great vigor on the floor of the House to-day by Representative Bartlett of Georgia and Representative Keifer of Ohio in the course of a discussion of the Moon measure to revise the Judicial Code. When the paragraph was reached referring to procedures before the Court of Claims in cases growing out of "the war for the suppression of the rebellion" Mr. Bartlett lost loose. He asked to substitute the words "civil war."

"What is to be accomplished by that?" inquired Gen. Keifer, who was an officer in both the civil war and the Spanish-American war.

"Good feeling, that is all," interjected Representative Mann of Illinois, "but that is worth something."

"The gentleman from Ohio," said Mr. Bartlett, displaying considerable feeling, "is a representative of the people who fought on the other side, and we have got far enough away from that era in our history not to use the word 'rebellion.'"

"It is used in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution," cried Gen. Keifer.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Bartlett, "but that amendment was enacted right after the war, when sectional animosity and hate were rife."

Gen. Keifer remarked in a bored tone that he did not see anything to be gained by the amendment. He said he did not propose to be bothered by Mr. Bartlett and that if a lecturer was intended it came fifty years too late. Then the General told how considerate he had always been to Confederates. He concluded by indicating that he loved everybody south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Then Mr. Bartlett, almost overcome by his emotions, told how he loved everybody north of Mason and Dixon's line, and particularly his dear old friend and college chum Gen. Keifer.

So the amendment substituting "civil war" for "war for the suppression of the rebellion" was adopted by a unanimous vote.

DYNAMITE QUAKE KILLS 30 AT PIER.

Water Front Explosion in Jersey City Shakes the Entire City District.

HUNDREDS HURT SLIGHTLY.

Loaded Car, Pier End and Two Vessels Disappear Entirely at Communipaw.

Forty Tons of the Explosive Was Being Loaded From Cars to Lighters—Men Handling It All Gone Cause of Explosion Undetermined—Shipping Close By in Debris Terminal in Great Mass of Wreckage—New Jersey Central Station Shattered and People Waiting for Trains Badly Cut—Tremors Break Glass in Buildings for Miles Around Ferryboat Passengers Injured and Frightened—Fire Alarms in Jersey City, Manhattan and Brooklyn—Some Freaks of the Explosion.

That was the terminal yard. Up in the train shed and waiting room of the glass shivered New Jersey Central depot. One of them was full, the other contained four tons. Behind the loaded car was a car full of cement. Just back of that was the partly emptied car, and then there were cars of sulphur, cement, sugar and various kinds of merchandise.

The lighter Katherine W. was snuggled up against the stringpiece on the north side of Pier 7. From her main hatch ran a wide, smooth runway, on which the Polacks had been sliding fifty pound cases of dynamite sticks for the nearly full car. Outside the Katherine on the north was the lighter Whistler, which had taken a cargo of dynamite, according to workmen in the yard.

The Whistler was equipped with gasoline engines and the Katherine W. had a gasoline engine for auxiliary purposes.

On the south side of the pier was hatched the Norwegian ship Ingrid of Laurik, Capt. Eric Danell, in from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber and fertilizer boxes. Further up the pier on the same side was the two masted schooner B. B. Hardwick of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Capt. Herbert Sanders. She had arrived storm beaten from Port Clyde, Nova Scotia, with a hold full of lumber.

The Southern Pacific's big lighter Oxford lay along Pier 7 at the south end. Across the strip of water to the north was the lighter Emperor of the Empire Lighterage Company. Lighter No. 3 of the Jersey Central was not far from the Emperor, and tied up or in motion between the jutting docks were half a dozen barges or lighters waiting for space to take on freight.

Within a half circle of 1,000 yards from the end of Pier 7 were 200 freight handlers, dockmen, switchmen and others about the ordinary business of a freight terminal. A switch engine was puffing and grumbling and bumping cars somewhere, but General Manager Besler was mighty emphatic in saying that it wasn't any where near the dynamite. He said that any theory that the explosion had been caused by careless switching of cars was ridiculous.

There was hardly any doubt in the minds of the railroad men after they had talked with the barge skippers and the dock workmen, some of whom had been less than 200 yards away from the dynamite car, that all of the twenty-five had just stretched themselves from sleeping dynamite cases between the box car and the hold of the Katherine W.

The others belonged to the two lighters, nine men on the Katherine W. and four on the Whistler.

The men in the terminal yard who had taken a look at the loading operations a minute or two before the explosion said the Polacks were squatting on the stringpiece of Pier 7 eating their lunch, and that the crews of both lighters were aboard. It was possible that some of the dynamite handlers might have strayed up through the yards, but it wasn't a bit likely, because it was against the rules and their own inclinations. They were contract laborers, supplied to handle shipments at the Du Pont company's at the Communipaw piers, and it wasn't their habit to stroll away from the work in hand. Taking all this into consideration, the Jersey City police last night put them down as dead men, they and the crews of the lighters.

The frightful violence of the explosion clouded its cause. The men who might have told a straight story were dead, and the dynamite had taken care also of other evidence. Theories and stories passed wildly all through the yards. The railroad men agreed pretty consistently that there was a preliminary explosion, either of a boiler or of escaped gasoline on board the lighter Whistler or the lighter Katherine W.—an explosion which instantly set off the dynamite loaded in their holds and still on board one box car.

Vice-president and General Manager W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey worked for ten hours without entirely satisfying himself. He accepted the opinion of Capt. Land of the marine department of the railroad that the boats blew up the car and not the car the boats.

It doesn't seem possible to write down the cause in black and white for several days," said Mr. Besler. "Men I depend on to help me get at the facts are dead or injured in the hospitals. Sam Demarest with the time books, which gave the names of the laborers, is in the hospital battered up, and there seems to be nobody else who was right on the spot."

Mr. Besler said it was probable that a boiler had let go on one of the lighters.

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The only complete all-Palman electric lighted train in Florida. Four hours quickest to Tampa. Inquire 118 Broadway.—Ad.

ready to jump into action.

Fire Commissioner Waldo, with Chief Croker, burned the streets getting to the fireboat New Yorker and then to Communipaw and satisfied themselves with a glance that there was nothing for their men to do.

With the danger of fire eliminated the railroad officials and the Jersey City authorities had time and elbow room to care for the injured at once. Ambulances from Christ St. Francis' and the Jersey City Hospital were clanging their bells through the freight yards twenty minutes after the detonation had come, and from Manhattan arrived ambulances from the Hudson street, the New York and Bellevue hospitals. The young internes had their work cut out for them on the spot.

All the way up through the terminal from the riverside men were lying against box cars or sitting somewhere in the wreckage feeling out their own injuries. Nineteen out of twenty possibly were bleeding from gashes in the face or head caused by a shower of splintered glass from far on high. Some splinters were found being hurled against cars or thrown head first from their chairs in the pier offices or knocked down by riven planks. Few of these gave the ambulance surgeons more than a moment's worry. A wife with a towel, a dab of antiseptic, a puff of cotton and a bandage crossed down with adhesive plaster was all most of them needed, except a sharp word or two to get out of the way and make room for other folks. Those hurt a little wanted to stand around and talk of their sensations.

ACK OF SHATTERED GLASS.

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